

Number of Delegates—The Working of the Two Thirteenth Rule—The Probable Rule—The Delegates Already Chosen—Preparing for an Exciting Contest.

As the gubernatorial campaign has now fairly opened, and as there are many persons who have been informed themselves as to the convention, its composition and its rules, the following is opposite and may be interesting:

The gubernatorial convention will be composed of 200 delegates. The basis of

ratio is that there shall be two

for each member of the lower

legislature, and three for each

state and their members. There

are units that will have six votes in

equation—Fulton, Houston, Burke,

Albion and Richmond. There are

only counties that have four votes

each, and two voices each.

It seems to be no doubt that the

two will prevail, and that all nomi-

nations will be made on that basis,

as there is some doubt as to the prece-

nce in state conventions.

Under its rule it will require 234 votes to

win, and 117 votes can prevent a nomi-

nation. A majority is 176 votes. The

governor, the treasurer, the attorney-gen-

eral, the secretary of state and the com-

ptroller-general will be nominated by this

convention. The convention will meet in

Atlanta on the 4th of August—Wednesday.

THE DELEGATES CHOSEN SO FAR.

It is fortunate that most of the delegates

chosen up to this time are either under in-

structions or have declared themselves in

advance of their election so that we are

enabled to present a tolerably positive es-

timate of the result. There are some coun-

ties that have simply chosen anti-Colquitt

delegates. There are some counties that

were unrepresented at the election of col-

eges, who have expressed no preference as

yet. These counties are Camden, Irwin

and Charlton. In Camden there is only one college elected—Mr. Thompson, of

St. Mary's.

A Brunswick correspondent writes us:

"He is said to be for Governor Colquitt. In

Charlton, Mr. Bell, Mr. Bachman are

strongly for him. Mr. Baker is for Bryan.

In the last race, but his personal prefer-

ences put those of his colleague are not

known. The Irvin county delegates are

Mr. T. J. D. Ashton and Mr. W. H. H.

Mr. Henderson, it is said, is a devoted friend of Governor Colquitt's, but we have heard

nothing from his colleague. We shall con-

sider that the two counties are un-

represented in our estimate."

The estimate is to date, as far as our infor-

mation goes, is as follows:

For Colquitt—Lester, Donahue, C. E., 2;

T. G. Talbot, 1; Baker, 2; Wade, 2; McDougle, 2;

Preference not known—Camden, 2, Charlton, 2;

Bibb, 6; Stewart, 4; Crawford, 2;

Talbot, 4; Pike, 1; Total, 17.

For Bryan—Chamblee, Library, 1; Bryan, 2;

Franklin, 1; E. G. Graham, 2; Total,

Lincoln, 1; McDougle, 1; Taliaferro,

Preference not known—Total, 1.

A TALK ALONE THE TABLE.

It will be noticed in the above table

that we have Faquin on the Colquitt side.

He is a good lawyer, but he is not a

representative of the people. He is not a

THE DAILY CONSTITUTION: ATLANTA, GA., SATURDAY MORNING, JULY 3, 1880.

The Constitution.

FOR THE CAMPAIGN.

A campaign newspaper of interest, investigating national and local issues, is appearing now. The various candidates are in the field and the music has already begun!

No man of intelligence should be without a first-class paper for the next few months.

The Constitution in its various editions is the best newspaper that the people of Georgia and the surrounding states can get.

It is offered at the following rates:

Daily Edition 2 months \$1.00

Weekly Edition 3 months \$1.00

Two Conventions for the campaign will be the newest, brightest and completest newspaper ever offered to the southern people. Address:

CONSTITUTION PUBLISHING CO.

Entered as second-class matter at the Atlanta post office, December 11, 1879.

ATLANTA, GA., JULY 3, 1880.

Even in Michigan there is a tidal wave, and if reports from all parts of the state by mail and telegraph are a true indication of public sentiment, Hancock will add to his list of northern states. The whole north is waking up to the necessity of weaning out the credit mobilier, electoral fraud party.

The friends of free paper and of tariff reform generally will be glad to hear that the democrats of the nineteenth Illinois district have renominated Congressman Townsend by acclamation. While Mr. Townsend remains in congress there will always be hope that in some way and at some opportune time, the "monopolists" may be beaten, and relief gained for fifty millions of people.

We ask attention of the democrats of the city to the call of Mr. Charles E. Harman for a meeting of the democracy of the city, at the city hall, on Tuesday next at 12 m. Let every democrat who can conveniently do so turn out and help to select a large, intelligent and able executive committee for the city, in whose hands we can feel that our interests are safe.

Russia seems to be the natural breeding place of all diseases, human or animal. Just now the Black Sea districts of that country are afflicted with rinderpest, and Asiatic cholera has appeared in Poland. And when it is not the rinderpest it is the locust or the typhus or the plague or some other terrible visitation. The whole country seems to need regeneration and purification. It needs, too, the spelling book and more freedom in every respect.

Premier Gladstone has been sustained in every particular in the Bradlaugh matter. He held that elections should elect, and that every person who is elected should have the right to affirm as well as to take the oath. The government's majority ranged from 30 to 50; and the entire agitation of the tories has very properly come to naught. Mr. Bradlaugh's right to a seat was as good as Sir Stafford Northcote's, and the attempt to shut him out would in this country be considered a cheap piece of demagogery.

The democrats of Maine are very sanguine, and the republicans are so disheartened that they admit Hancock will come within 5,000 votes of carrying the state. Such an admission is really a confession of defeat. All the opponents of republicanism in Maine are cordially united, and if they win a victory in the September election, there will scarcely be no limit to the democratic victory in November. Hancock's prospects grow brighter the more they are discussed and examined.

The depositors of the Freedmen's bank who have not disposed of their pass-books for a song, will be glad to hear that the commissioners have concluded to declare a dividend of ten per cent. The dividend would have been larger if the three commissioners, including the notorious Creswell, did not first have to be paid large salaries for work that their clerks do. The salaries of the three commissioners will hereafter just about absorb all that can be collected from the broken bank's assets. And all this in the name of the republican party.

Queen Victoria had reigned forty-three years on the 20th day of last month, and she bids fair to reign many more years over the British dominions. Only three of her predecessors can claim the honor of reigning for half a century—Henry III, fifty-six years; Edward III, barely fifty, and George III, sixty years. Queen Elizabeth had reigned forty-five years, and the next in rank is Queen Victoria, who has scored forty-five years. The good queen is only about sixty years of age, and she may, therefore, exceed in time any sovereign that ever sat on the English throne.

The fast-mails appropriate takes effect across the entire northern portion of the country the fifth day of July, in the south, "the first of the Novem." This is, however, only the usual difference when an appropriation is of a general nature. The excuse that the service can not be given to the south until No. 1 on account of yellow fever, is altogether too attenuated. The national board of health officially say there is not a case of yellow fever in the country, and they do not expect one. But it is all right, Mr. Thompson; we understand you now.

General Hancock's Record.

We find the following snub tucked away in the columns of the Utica Herald:

General Hancock's military record merely that he was a member of the 1st New York Cavalry, and that he was promoted to the rank of captain. That is contrary to northern understanding, but the south accept it as it is.

The foregoing embodies a mistake and a probable misconstruction. In the first place, there is no general connected with the Constitution, either directly, officially or superficially. In the second place, the idea we desired to convey was that if General Hancock had no other claim upon the people than that of a military man, pure and simple, that fact, of itself, would not have commended him to the enthusiasm of the democratic party.

But his position is rendered impressive by the fact, that having a military record which has been affirmed and counter-signed by no less a personage than Abraham Lincoln, he was willing to acknowledge the supremacy of the civil law—anxious to set in motion that peculiar machinery of government by which, alone the people are enabled to preserve their liberties and the rights of their social organization. The point it was our purpose to emphasize was that it was his military record as a general of the republic—a commander under the constitution—that the republicans are soarly embarrassed. They have, however, two serious charges against him. One is that he is not corrupt, and the other is that he is too fat to be president at this season of the year. These charges must be met before the organs will consent to support him.

General Hancock has no civil record, which, in the sense that he has not engaged in party politics, or held office as the price of partisanship, is not only true, but creditable. His civil record is immeasurably higher than that which has political partisanship and corruption for its basis. It is the record of a soldier of splendid renown, supplementing and crowning a triumphant career by recognizing the constitution, and, under it, the rights and liberties of the citizen, albeit that citizen had been rendered poor, and humble, and powerless by defeat.

The American people can pay no more fitting tribute to republican institutions—can make no more emphatic recognition of the principles that animate every patriot—than by making General Hancock the president.

Mr. LEONARD W. JONES doesn't seem to have a very high opinion of G. Jones, of the New York Times. All the same, G. Jones will bulk the number of our campaign committee by confounding them that the methods of blackguardism are worthless. G. Jones will have a good deal of fun.

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Mr. JEAN BLAINE, of Maine, should advance to the footlights and declare his position.

The republicans have erected a fine standard of fitness and ability. According to the by-laws of the association, a man who is not corrupt and who never perjured himself has no experience in civil government.

NEARLY all the returning emigrants to Texas are provided with photographs of Currie. This man seems to be a fine advertisement for the lone star state.

The man in whose interest Garfield navigated the canal has had need. It need hardly be said that he is not a bigger man than Oakes Ames.

TEXAS was once the lone star state, but the stars go there hereafter will have a body-guard.

As seems inevitable, Mr. George Jones proposes to give his newspaper over to the blackguardism, the Times will come to known as our esteemed contemporary.

AMONG the republicans of Pennsylvania, the stalwart form of Colonel John W. Forney is to be observed behind the Hancock boom.

ONE of the republican charge against General Hancock is that he is not corrupt. It is hinted that the New York republicans still contemplate the electoral gerrymander. They evidently want to see what sort of stuff the native American citizen is made of.

THE principal argument that Garfield is innocent is the fact that he is a self-made man.

TAXES republican candidate is a bigger military man than most people. He fought his way right out of the army into congress, and he shed about as much blood in the Washington hotels and boarding-houses as he did when his glorious sword was unsheathed at the front.

THE figures are in most instances only approximate, but it is not thought that the official results will change the rank of any in the first list, although some of them are very close together. Richmond, Charleston and perhaps some other cities will have places in the second list when returns from them come in. Among the cities of the first class no very great changes have taken place. Chicago and St. Louis, Boston and Baltimore, San Francisco and New Orleans have simply changed places. Cleveland has risen four points, Pittsburg four; Buffalo has lost two, Washington two, Louisville two, and Newark four points. New York, Philadelphia, Brooklyn and Cincinnati hold their own.

THE preliminary campaign of wind, "remarked the judiciously discreet New York Tribune, "is over." We are glad to hear it. What comes next on the republican programme?

THEIR is still time for the federal officeholders to reform. Such veteran rats ought to know what to take to the water.

THE pamphlet defense of himself which Garfield circulated among his congressional constituents does not fit him through to suit the present emergency. The editor of the Philadelphia Times seems to regard it as worse than a confession.

"GENERAL HANCOCK," remarks one of the leading republican organz., "has no 'experience in civil government'—paid whatever rate of salary he can get, that is. He has too much of a 'taste for office,' and to pursue himself is altogether too smart. Certainly General Hancock has had no such voluminous experience as his."

A man named Washington had no experience in civil government when he was called to the presidency. In spite of this, he made a first-rate president.

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Mr. LEONARD W. JONES, of Floyd, is spoken of as state senator.

ROME ratifies to-day the Hancock and English nominations.

THE latest Frank Leslie paper has the best Hancock and English portraits yet published.

THE democratic congressional committee of the seventh district meets in Dalton on the 15th instant.

SENATOR BROWN is booked to speak in Rome.

THEIR is still time for the federal officeholders to reform. Such veteran rats ought to know what to take to the water.

Mr. MARCELLUS THORNTON is never gets his little work in done.

AND the land's democracy is arraigned for the first.

ARMED with a battle-bronze.

WHAT is there? Is there a curb?

FIGHTS Hancock, the Superb!

TEN out of twelve boys in blue, and ten out of twelve boys in grey, are in the ranks.

THE hands of the boys in blue are in the ranks.

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COTTON AND WEATHER.

Cotton, middling uplands, closed in Liverpool yesterday at 64¢; in New York, 11 13-16¢; in Atlanta, 10¢.

The Signal Service Bureau report indicates for Georgia, o-day clear or partly cloudy weather, winds mostly southwesterly, stationary or higher temperature and barometer.

Daily Weather Report.
OBSERVER'S OFFICE, SIGNAL CORPS, U. S. A.
X-MAL HOURS, July 2, 10:31 P. M.
All observations taken at the same moment of actual time.)

NAME OF STATION.	BAROMETER.	Thermometer.	WIND.	WEATHER.
Atlanta.....	30.04	74	N. W.	Fresh. 70° Clear.
Augusta.....	30.05	75	S. E.	Fresh. 70° Partly cloudy.
Canton.....	30.05	75	E. S.	Fresh. 70° Partly cloudy.
Galveston.....	30.05	83	S. E.	Fresh. 70° Partly cloudy.
Indians.....	30.05	82	S. E.	Fresh. 70° Partly cloudy.
J. W. Long.....	30.05	82	S. E.	Fresh. 70° Partly cloudy.
Mobile.....	30.05	80	S. E.	Cloudy. 70° Partly cloudy.
Montgomery.....	30.05	81	S. E.	Cloudy. 70° Partly cloudy.
New Orleans.....	30.05	81	S. E.	Cloudy. 70° Partly cloudy.
Pensacola.....	30.05	81	S. E.	Cloudy. 70° Partly cloudy.
Savannah.....	30.05	81	S. E.	Cloudy. 70° Partly cloudy.
—per cent. being computed saturation.				
NOTE.—FORCE OF WIND: Light, 1 to 2 miles per hour; moderate, 3 to 4; strong, 5 to 6; high, 7 to 8; violent, 9 to 10; gale, 11 to 12; storm, 13 to 14; hurricane, 15 to 22; inclusive; high, 23 to 30, inclusive.				
Local Weather Report.				
ATLANTA, July 2, 1880.				

Local Weather Report.

Atmospheric Pressure, 30.05 in.

Temperature, 74° F.

Humidity, 50%.

Wind, Fresh.

Clouds, 70%.

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